

CANADIAN NAVY AND ALTERNATIVE POLICY

G. P. R. McKey, of Spruce Grove Centre, presents paper before Literary Society Dealing With the Various Policies Advanced by the Opposition and the Government's Policy.

G. P. R. McKey, a son of D. S. McKey, of Spruce Grove Centre, read before the Literary and Mutual Improvement society recently, an excellent paper on the Canadian Navy. The paper is as follows:

This is a subject which is attracting a good deal of attention at present and which ought to interest all Canadians.

As far as your correspondent is aware, no society of contributions was advocated chiefly as a temporary expedient but as the English speaking world is so much in favour of it, it is fair to consider first as a permanent policy before discussing it as an expedient.

As a permanent policy it might be acceptable in the British Federation, but it appears to be really undesirable under present conditions.

It would be direct violation of the great principle that taxation and representation must go hand in hand, and the maintenance of which brings the tyranny of the Stuart Kings, and led to the Glorious Revolution, and the disregard of which was one of the main causes of the loss of the American colonies. It would be equally unfair to say that the colonies had the right to tax going from the fact that they were taxed, and impose no corresponding tax on goods from them. This principle is as important now as ever it has been; indeed it is the very cornerstone of responsible government, and no good殖民地 could wish to see it violated.

The value of a contribution to the British naval authorities would depend upon as much of its reliance as can be placed in it. All contributions of naval affairs complain of the variation and uncertainty of appropriations or the amount of money available, which often resulted in vessels being kept on the stocks so long that they were out of date when they were built, and the money spent on them practically wasted. But supposing that the Canadian naval authorities were to contribute themselves to a certain amount for a term of years, such a large increase in unanticipated expenses would become a very serious matter for any Canadian finance minister, while on the other hand any sudden reduction in the amount contributed would be almost certain to cause ill-feeling and perhaps suspicion across the water.

In the case of a contribution to the control of expenditure would be simply a matter of attending to our own business.

Another important point is the presence of a large French-speaking population in Canada, who are attached to the British flag, cannot in the nature of things be expected to enter into the "Imperial" spirit. We are told, and this is certainly to be more willing to support a Canadian navy than contributions across the sea. So that apart from the fact that the objection of being opposed to the spirit of naval institutions and propositions contains other and more important points of friction which might easily cause a great deal of discontent and misunderstanding on both sides of the ocean.

Let us now consider the question of contributing to an emergency. It is admitted that this depends entirely on the danger of Britain being drawn into war with Germany. That war, if it came, would be established as a going concern. Here it is worth while to remember the cause of the sudden outbreak of the dreadnought build-up, which led to the German war scare. As long ago as the Spanish-American War, the British fleet vessel was predicted by naval men and described as correctly as if already in existence. The same could have been beyond the paper stage yet, had it not been for the war between France and Spain.

A vote of sympathy was given to the provision of the Whitehead torpedo, and the proof of its deadly power which forced naval nations to take alarm at the idea of close fighting, and led to the definite and final abolition of ram and secondary batteries. The result of this was reached the highest perfection.

Now a list of German fleet shows us that the first battleships completed in the years 1902-12, which do not carry a single piece of ordnance larger than a nine inch calibre, and which consequently could not take an effective place in a modern battle line, were built in Germany. It is not satisfactory. A ship is built from her keel upward with reference to size guns she is to carry, and to date there has been no care taken that it is much safer and practically as easy to build a new vessel as to reconstruct an old one.

Hence it was the conviction forced on me—German of the disagreeable but honest—of the English that battle fleet, though now ships of excellent quality, must be retired from the first line on account of their cost of maintenance and replaced by others which caused them to make such furtive haste.

It was their efforts to make up for a very costly mistake and not their intention to challenge us, which explains why they expanded their great activity, and lavish expenditure on the navy of late.

It is "war loan" it will be remembered that when the present Emperor came to England he was asked what he wanted? I predicted that he would set all Europe on the centre within six months. He was asked what he meant before "ringing the bell" that may well be proved to be a very strong suspicion that he never had such intentation of doing so.

If we turn to finance it is already apparent that the English are afraid of another financial depression, game of "beggar my neighbor" on the whole better than that of Germany.

It is significant that whereas the German government long ago declined to discuss legislation in arms, the English have come to some understanding on this and other matters.

If we look at political conditions the outstanding fact in Germany is the great gains made by the socialists in the last elections. Now whatever may be the reason for this, it is known that its principles are opposed to war and great armaments, and that the party which is most in power and influence must fairly be counted again on the side of peace.

As for Great Britain, it is predicted that this year will be watershed cut largely for us as a sort of hammer whetstone to drive home the lesson of the League of Nations. Though the campaign is still on it is already apparent that Tariff Reform if not a complete success will be a decided success. All the indications are for a slackening rather than a strengthening of the two countries. The war-scare is reduced and falling in England, and the naval race, which lately loomed so large, is collapsing like a punctured balloon, and with it the great naval power of Britain. The seasons' returns from his share of the crops have been so gratifying that he can afford to let his men work on the land this season and pocket the profits above when the grain is shipped.

On the other hand, a writ of attachment at the district court held here on Tuesday last before Mr. Justice Taylor, H. C. Liddle vs. Wm. Anderson was adjourned as the plaintiff failed to put in an appearance.

Anderson vs. Liddle was adjourned after a part of hearing of a very tangled case. H. C. Liddle and Mr. Nisbet, of the firm of Liddle & Nisbet, appeared for the plaintiff.

Yesterday evening meeting with J. Campbell in the chair, had some very interesting discussions on the subject of the rapidly increasing interest of the Lloydswood farmers for the institution. H. C. Liddle, A. A. Nisbet, and Mr. G. E. Liddle, of the firm of Liddle & Nisbet, were present.

At the meeting a little financial statement was given, showing that the amount of good could be done fully equal to the training of a whole nation of soldiers in the state.

It is an utter failure to estimate the safety of the English navy.

It is a plain point of view that armament may directly increase instead of lessening the dangers of war, and that it is connected with the necessity of striking a blow before the process of arming can be fully completed.

But without indulging in any jingoism it is the opinion of Canadians that the English are not prepared beyond the stage of half-baked. Canada is both able and willing to bear a large share of the expense of a reasonably large Imperial defence.

Now most newspaper readers are familiar with the project of establishing Canadian and American arsenals and between the French and the English, and the English are also well known that all that remains to the French of their empire are a few small islands, and certain sailing rights.

But the French are fully prepared to defend their empire, and so are the Germans.

They have the gun, and so do they value those fisheries as much as the English do.

They spend every year on their encouragement an amount of money out of all proportion to the cost of maintaining and defending, and it is doubtful if any money induced could be offered large enough to make it willingly done.

Lloydminster, March 17th.

DISTRICT NEWS

LLOYDMINSTER

Bulletin News Service.

After the prolonged negotiations in connection with the electric light franchise there is much satisfaction felt at the announcement that Morrison Bros. have finally taken an interest in the town. W. J. Morrison, president of the company, is to settle in Edmonton, and it is expected that the light will be in operation in a few weeks and will be in a position of being one of the best lighted towns between Edmonton and Lloydminster.

George Mayberry has sold his well known jeweller business in Churchill to Mr. W. H. Williams, who has been in the town since Mr. Mayberry took over his thriving and prosperous store at this time when business was at its peak.

Mr. Williams is a man who can stand up to any competition.

Mr. Mayberry has been farming his 100 acres south of Lloydminster for the past three years, and his first two seasons' returns from his share of the crops have been so gratifying that he can afford to let his men work on the land this season and pocket the profits above when the grain is shipped.

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ONOWAY

Bulletin News Service.

A large number of the farmers in the Onoway district are preparing this winter to return to ground on one of the fields which has been left bare by the sale of timber.

A meeting of the Onoway branch of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at the Onoway school on the evening of March 18th.

The meeting opened at 8 p.m. A very large number being present.

After the usual business meeting were read by the secretary-treasurer, F. Brown, after which eleven new members were enrolled, making thirty altogether.

A vote of sympathy was given to Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, parents of the member, which occurred recently.

The secretary-treasurer then read the correspondence he had received, after which followed a long discussion on the hall question.

It was decided that the movement from now on, the first Saturday in every month, the next meeting to be held at the Onoway school house at 7:30 p.m., on the 2nd of April.

Meeting closed at 10:15 p.m.

LEDUC

Bulletin News Service.

H. H. Gordon, lumber dealer, and manufacturer, of Vegreville, was in town yesterday.

The timber ribbon was much in evidence yesterday on the streets of Leduc.

Bert Anderson of this town, and at the same time a member of the Onoway branch, is convalescing rapidly and expects soon to be around town again.

He will be back to his sawmill plant which has not been working until today a few days ago, and now, from its position on the hill, will be visible to all the street as far as its beams will reach.

Mr. MacDonald, foreman of the Merchants Bank, Lacombe, is now filling the position of ledger-keeper in the bank, which was lately vacated by Mr. Evans.

The streets of Leduc are looking dusty and the condition of the country road is not good, so far as the town is concerned.

Mr. G. Tolson returned this week from a business trip down the C. & E. which has occupied his time for a week or more.

Mr. F. McDonald inspected the Leduc public school during Tuesday and Wednesday.

The growth of the town has crowded the school beyond its capacity.

The board of trustees voted to hire another teacher after the mid-summer vacation.

Sixty signs of early spring are everywhere. The pussy willows are bursting into bloom, the birds are singing, the weather is getting warmer and taking out new machinery.

Local sports have commenced again and will soon be in full swing. A few games have commenced kicking the rug ball while some others are playing for the safety and honor of our flag," said Governor Hughes in a speech at the Albany University club.

Mr. Grimes, who has been serving as the manager of the baseball team, is to be with Governor Hughes.

He represents what is best in the community and the very highest type of sportsmanship.

"I am going to compete this summer with whom he speaks," said President Taft at the Albany University club.

These utterances from the governor of New York and the president of the

Do you know that we make and sell Burroughs Adding and Listing Machines at prices ranging from \$175 to \$725?

Some business men have said—"I'd like to have an adding machine but I can't pay the price."

They have an idea that all Burroughs machines cost \$375.00. When you don't know how much you are getting that seems like a big sum of money. When you buy a Burroughs you get what 85,000 users say is big value for your money; what nine out of ten adding machine users in this city will tell you is the best adding machine made.

Some, even, of the "other fellows" (owning other makes of machines) want Burroughs in trade for their machines.

Then again, we make Burroughs for LESS MONEY—even as little as \$175, and up to \$725. So you see there is a great latitude in the price of a Burroughs.

The price is made to fit the work the machine will do—that is a fair way of pricing anything—isn't it?

These little or larger priced Burroughs are placed on trial with you, so you may see at our expense, what it can do for you, all without cost or obligation of any kind to you. There is nothing exceptional about this, except that we find it hard to keep enough machines on hand to meet the requests for trials—we have nearly 12,000 machines out on trial at this minute, in places where they have several hundred clerks, and in many others where the proprietor "keeps his own books."

So do not let the old bogey about "price" prevent you from TRYING a Burroughs and finding out for yourself how much it can save you.

Many a business with one clerk has bought a Burroughs and found it saved



its cost in a year—letters from the buyers for your eye, if you wish—surely you can try one of the machines, just to see what it can do for you.

To get action on this proposition, suppose you fill out the coupon below, clip it to your letter head and mail it to us, to-day—now.

You can readily see that this places you under no obligation whatever, as we always pay shipping charges both ways. There is absolutely nothing for you to lose in such a transaction and the chances are that you will gain more than you dream of now.

Thousands of concerns are today saving and making more money because they asked to be "shown" the merits of a Burroughs.

Today is your day.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company

359 Burroughs Block, Detroit Michigan, U.S.A.

C. W. HIGGINS, SALES MANAGER
317 Kennedy Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me "Burroughs" information about handling economically the work I've checked below.

This request does not obligate me in any way.

Name Position Firm Name Business Address

What particular work is giving you the most concern just now?

0 Trial Balances 0 Inventory

0 Collections 0 Statements

0 Cost Keeping 0

CORRUPTION SCORED IN U. S.

Taft and Hughes Units in Attack on Political Bosses.

Albany, N. Y., Mar. 20.—"It is clear that the government has given him [Taft] a free hand to attack the political bosses," said Senator Hughes in a speech at the Albany University club.

He is to be with Governor Hughes.

He represents what is best in the community and the very highest type of sportsmanship.

"I am going to compete this summer with whom he speaks," said President Taft at the Albany University club.

These utterances from the governor of New York and the president of the

United States co-incide to the heart. A cool front between them and the Senate is to be expected that there will be a searching investigation of legislation corruption covering many years and involving more than 4000 persons and more than have yet been implicated; second, that Senator Aldus will introduce a bill to prohibit the practice that both he and Senator Conger, members of the Senate, will be expected to third, that the Senate will be expected to pass a bill to prohibit the practice that both he and Senator Conger, members of the Senate, will be expected to

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New Bishop of Ottawa.

Montreal, Que., Mar. 21.—An

announcement that Cardinal Gauchet, 't

Se Jules, will be appointed

Archbishop of Ottawa, in con-

nection to the late Archishop Dumaine.

It is understood that the Pope's formal appointment is now being sent from the Vatican.

Cobalt Claims Sold.

Coaticook, Quebec.—Indicates

from the Quebec papers that 12

claims in the

Wardwod machine and the destruction

of its legislative programme.

New Winnipeg Company Organized.

Mar. 20.—The

Construction company, with a capital stock of

\$900,000, has been incorporated. The

company will acquire the business of

Alexander Mann and of Archibald C.

Cameron.

TAFT AND FIELDING TALK OVER TARIFF

No Reservation Made Following Conference in Albany Between U. S. President and the Canadian Finance Minister.

Albany, N.Y.—March 20.—The scheme of a new tariff, proposed by Presidents Taft and Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was held this morning at the Canadian Embassy here. The President had a guest, and continued until early this afternoon. At the end it was again stated that no official statement would be made. Meanwhile the Laborers' League, who were claiming a certain Liberal leaning, will claim more.

"The President and Mr. Fielding were in conference with respect to the tariff matter, and the result of the conference was that the situation remains that of friendly negotiations."

Today, however, there was a general belief tonight, warranted by the confident air of the President and Mr. Fielding, that, after a slighting of the controversy is not far off. There are eleven days intervening before the Law goes automatically into effect unless Canada makes some concession to the United States. At the same time the President has discretionary power under the law in deciding whether the rates should be increased or decreased, and in this circumstance lies the hope of a favorable settlement.

Early this morning, Col. Fielding was sure of the President's on his special car today for a short time.

Ottawa, March 20.—The Capital is without any definite news tonight as to what the result of the conference on the tariff negotiations being carried on between Taft and Fielding. All that is known here is that negotiations are proceeding and that if friendly terms are reached, it is a prospect that tariff complications will be avoided. The Canadian cabinet will be in session to-morrow, and the President and Mr. Fielding leave Albany, an announcement of some kind will be given and all will be surprised here if Fielding comes away with the assurance that the maximum American tariff will not be imposed on Canada.

While it is possible that Fielding will come to some minor concession in order to have his bill passed, he is not likely to give up the Canadian part of Canada's right to make reciprocal trade arrangements. He is, however, willing to make some concession which would give the United States any tax in the future federal budget, and the Canadian is prepared to endure a tariff war.

**ANOTHER ELECTION IN
BRITAIN IS IMMINENT**

Both Parties Said to Be Preparing to Enter the Field—Ministers Admit to Regret Having with the Budget to Appraise Redmond.

London, March 20.—That an appeal to the country is imminent is evident from the speeches of the ministers and the attitude of the Liberal organiza-

tions and of the Unions to disentangle the political knot.

This much certain, the Liberals have abandoned all hope that Asquith will be able to hold on to power and in ministerial circles Asquith is described as the man which will determine the fate of the country.

The ministers already regret the hesitation in having withheld the budget for three months, but they now acknowledge that no financial proposals of the Lloyd-George faction can affect it. The Right wing of the party, the House of Lords on the vote. The resolutions to abolish the veto of the House of Lords were foreshadowed. Even so, they pass the Commons—and there is a possibility that they may not be able to remain to be rejected by the Lords or postponed.

If the veto receives the assent of the Nationalists, the government will proceed with the budget. Though waiting for the House of Lords to act, the lords, if he survives the vote, is expected to lift the government into the field, and to bring the budget to a standstill.

Primer Asquith's speech at Oxford last night disclosed that the mind of the finance, the government is certain and an appeal to the country is the meaning of the numerous conferences of the Liberal whigs, who are preparing for a campaign of political warfare.

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"I ask you, in confidence in me, we have confidence in us," he added.

WITH THE FARMERS

SATURDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, March 20.—Market activity, last evening, was as follows:—
Flour. This was considerable export trade, but lighter inquiry. The feature of the market was the advance in wheat, and continued until early this afternoon. After the market was again opened, it was officially announced that the consequence was considered that no definite results had been reached. Charles M. Peppin, Commissioner of the Department, participated in the conference and issued the following statement:

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TODAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, March 20.—Markets were very quiet, though there was some inquiry, but faded off later. American marks show light gains over Saturday. The market was very quiet, but strength in the situation. Chicago closing $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher and Minneapolis $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher. The heavy world's shipments and increase in

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is true.

As an imminent

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